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News Editor... E. A. Young

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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1920

Never argue. In society nothing
must be; give only results. If any
person differs from you, bow and
turn the conversation.
—Beaconsfield.

Dun and Bradstreet for Husbands

There is a movement in the little town of Glen
Campbell, Pennsylvania, calculated to put it on the
map. A society of sixty-six women has been formed
there for the purpose of finding out things about
their husbands. The scope of the society may be so
enlarged as to make inquiry into the morals of
finances as well, thus nipping the improper husbands
in the bud.

We suppose that all over the country and in all
times, wives have felt that they did not know as much
about their husbands as they ought to know. The
vocation or the avocation of the man takes him away
from home the greater part of the day and when he
asserts the claim that the demands of his occupation
call upon him for a great deal of night work, the wife
has no way of checking accurately the soundness of
the claim. His life is more or less of a mystery to
her. He has the opportunity to lead a duplex life if
he wants to do so.

The wife or the sweetheart sees only one side of
the life of the husband or the fiancé and if she is
only normally suspicious she suspects that only the
best side is presented for her inspection. It is the
object of the Glenn Campbell Society to look at man
from all sides, and it behooves the men of that com-
munity to walk with circumspection.

Especially attention is to be given to the morals
of husbands. There is to be a moral credit bureau
kept just as our M. & M. society keeps a financial
credit bureau. Any wife belonging to the Glen
Campbell society can go to the secretary of it and
secure a confidential report and the proper rating of
her husband or sweetheart.

It is expected that this is a movement that will
sweep all over the country. One member in an in-
terview said that for the good of the morals of hus-
bands there should be such a society in every com-
munity. She added: "If women attempted to get
away with what the average man does the divorce
calendar would be as crowded as the old time bar-
room."

Good luck to the women of Glen Campbell. The
society will be a good one in many respects. It will
make the husbands walk straighter; that is, those of
them who are not now walking straight, and the ac-
curate information dispensed by the society will take
the place of rumor on which at present women have
chiefly to depend. Many a fairly good husband has
been made the victim of injustice by irresponsible
gossip, just as many a man of sound financial stand-
ing would suffer from rumor if it were not for such
reliable institutions as Dun's and Bradstreet's where
people who have any real interest in his financial
condition may go and reassure themselves of his
solvency.

We know husbands whose moral reputation has
been torn to tatters by gossip and who yet deserve a
favorable rating.

Spring Poetry

The Republican does not often resort to the ad-
vancement of its contemporaries except at the regu-
lar space rates, but it finds it advisable to abandon
its aloofness in this respect to speak of and encourage
the much heralded spring poetry edition of the "Camel
Back." We will lend all the publicity possible to that
number of the "Camel Back" because a special edi-
tion of a newspaper devoted to spring poetry acts
as a vent, a safety valve for the newspapers which
do not run to spring poetry but which without such
a vent find themselves inundated by these out-
pourings.

In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to
thoughts of love and also in the spring people who
never think of writing poetry at any other season of
the year burst forth into song. They just can't help
it and somebody has got to print these seasonal out-
breaks.

They are not, though, quite as violent as in the
more rigorous climate of the north where spring
comes as a resurrection of nature. But here, even
the gentle transition from what by courtesy we call
winter in deference to the almanac to what we equally
courteously call spring must produce a mild outburst
which must be given expression.

This is the chemical action by which spring
poetry is generated: through the leaves the sun and
the air keep up the marvelous chemistry that builds
living fibers out of dead chemicals—the living fiber
that man so ruthlessly cuts down and burns to get
back for himself the heat that the long slow growth
of many summers stored in it. There is a long period
of inaction.

But with the long, warm days of spring all this
is changed. The sun, the giver of heat and life, has
returned. The trees put out new leaves to come
again in touch with the wind and weather. The bear
leaves his cave to bask in the new warmth. Buried
creatures dig their way out of their holes. Buried
seeds put out green shoots. Birds come back. Cows
go out to grass. Man puts out his fires and leaves
the protecting house.

For the constructive life giving chemistry of na-
ture has begun once more. The defensive attitude
may be thrown aside. Living creatures are free
again to get into touch with all the world.

Then comes that outburst of openness and trust
and love and happiness in man and brute that makes
people write poetry.

Thus we see that it is not a craze. It is some-
thing irresistible and must have an outlet. The
"Camel Back" proposes to furnish this outlet.

The Meat Packers' Brand Is On This

Most of the causes, especially the obscure ones,
assigned for the high cost of living incline us to
weariness. There are sufficient palpable, natural
causes that need no definitions, without hunting for
fanciful, conjectural causes.

Now comes the American Institute of Meat
Packers who have a special interest in accounting
for the high price of meats and in placing the blame
where all of it does not belong. Thus we are told
again, and we have often heard it, that if people
would be content with the cheaper cuts, meat would
not be so high.

Let us look reasonably into this and not accept
it idly. We fall in the first place to observe
that there has been any disturbance of the propor-
tion that heretofore existed in the different cuts.
Chuck steak bears about the same relation to porter
house as it always did, a relation that would be
disturbed if suddenly the people should abandon
chuck and turn to porter house. If that were the case
while porter house should suddenly and naturally
avilate in response to the law of supply and demand,
the price of chuck in obedience to the same law, would
go down.

But it has defied the law, this despised chuck,
which according to the packers nobody wants. It
has gone up too, following porter house at an un-
diminished distance, insistent upon crowding itself
down people's throats whether they want it or not,
and taking money forcibly out of their unwilling
pockets wherewithal to pay for itself.

All this the rankest folly, of a piece with the
other excuses we have heard for the high cost of
living in other directions, in clothing and shoes, etc.
—people are demanding only the best. Suppose that
is true. What has become of the worst. There are
yet people, some millions of them in this country,
who are not demanding goods of better quality than
they have been using for years. They are not wear-
ing silk shirts or silk underwear, but they find that
the cheaper underwear and the brands of moderately
priced shoes have also gone up, in spite of the re-
ported slackened demand for them.

It is true that a wave of extravagance has swept
over the country since the war, though it is only about
half as big a wave as it seems to be. In terms of
the value of money when prices were lower people
are spending only a little more than half as much
money as they used to spend. But some of them un-
used to handling money are spending more than they
need to spend—are buying more expensive food and
clothing than they formerly demanded or could get,
but we do not think they have had a great influence
on the prices of things generally.

The busy "business agent" is an expensive luxury
all around.

We are in favor, with Mr. McAdoo, of the reduc-
tion of the taxes by a billion dollars, but how is it to
be done?

Citizens of Phoenix are so busy discussing the
statement of a man who keeps a family of four on
\$44.55 a month that they are forgetting to eat, and
thus are cutting down their own living expenses.

We hope that Charles R. Crane will succeed in
getting to China this time. He started eleven years
ago to that country as envoy extraordinary and
minister plenipotentiary, having been appointed by
Mr. Taft. As we recollect, he got as far as San Fran-
cisco, where he is said to have talked too freely and
was recalled. In 1912 he was vice chairman of a com-
mittee to finance Mr. Wilson's campaign.

ANCESTORS

H. G. Wells, novelist, has started a new work,
not a novel, which he calls an "Outline of History."
His aim is to give readers a clear idea of them-
selves, not as members of groups, separate races or
nations, but as fellow humans in a great adventure of
world history.

He says this idea is a necessary basis of perman-
ent peace and that it peculiarly is necessary now that
science has narrowed distance and has brought all
nations and people into close contact.

Wells' history begins when "the sun was a spin-
ning, flaring mass of matter, not yet concentrated into
a compact center of light and heat, and a series of
fragments which detached themselves from it be-
came planets. Our earth is one of these planets."

As to the climatic future of the earth, he says:

"Our world today seems to be emerging with
fluctuations from a prolonged phase of adversity and
extreme conditions. Half a million years ahead it
may be a winterless world with trees and vegetation
even in the polar circles. At present we have no cer-
tainty in such a forecast, but later on, as knowledge
increases, it may be possible to reckon with more
precision, so that our race will make its plans thou-
sands of years ahead to meet the coming changes."

The race he refers to is the human race. It was
only a few years ago that ordinary folk accustomed
themselves to the idea that men and monkeys are
developed from a common ancestor. But the organ
grinder's monkey is like a brother compared to the
original ancestor of man described by Wells.

The first ancestors of man, as distinct from rep-
tiles and other creatures of the primal ooze, he says,
seem to have been all "obscure little beasts of the
size of mice and rats."

Wells, to find this original of all mammals, goes
back hundreds of millions of years.

THE MAN IN THE MOON

Perhaps there's a man in the moon after all.
Anyway, Prof. W. H. Pickering, in command of Har-
vard's astronomical observatory on the island of
Jamaica, has stirred up the scientists by advancing
the claim that there's life on Luna.

For centuries the astronomers have agreed al-
most to a man that the moon was a dead planet;
that it has no atmosphere, no trace of moisture, not
even soil; that it is alternately baked by fierce sun
rays, and tormented by far below zero frigidity. The
moon's day is, in earth time, 14 days and 18 hours
long. On long moon day is red hot, the next deadly
cold. The astronomers believed that these conditions
made life of any kind impossible; also that the said
conditions have long since turned any soil there
might once have been on the moon to solid stone.

Prof. Pickering is some astronomer, however.
He is, in fact, Harvard's best. Since about 1895 he
has been studying the moon constantly. He has
photographed the old girl thousands of times. He
has written books about her and mapped her, and
the best atlas of her was published by Prof. Pick-
ering.

The moon's most interesting physical fact
through the telescope are its craters, round depres-
sions. There are variously estimated to be 100,000 to
200,000 of them and their diameters run up to 60
miles. Prof. Pickering has had his eye fixed on the
crater called Eratosthenes, 38 miles across, for a long
time, and he now announces that the floor of
Eratosthenes is a plain—frequently changed in ap-
pearance. During the long lunar day, the plain gets
darker and darker, and Pickering thinks that this can
only come from the growth of vegetation under the
influence of the sun. If there's vegetation, why not
human life.

So far the other astronomers will have none of
it. They insist poor old Lady Luna is a dead and
buried corpse, and they absolutely refuse to grant
her the boon of resurrection and life.

SERIOUS EFFECTS

"Mine did worse than that—it took all my cash
"My gas bill last month fairly took my breath
away."—Boston Transcript.

FORTY YEARS AGO TODAY

From THE Phoenix Herald, which was absorbed by The Arizona Re-
publican in 1899, and for a time was published as
an evening edition

Saturday, March 6, 1880

COLTON, Calif., March 5.—Among
passengers on an eastbound train to ar-
rive at Maricopa at 6 o'clock tomorrow
morning is C. A. Tweed.

SOCIETY NOTICE

Miss Rosa Stein was lately married
in San Francisco.

The premises of Secretary Gosper
on the Upper Verde were burned to
the ground on Friday, under circum-
stances which lead to the belief that
the fire was incendiary.

Some considerable mention has been
made for a year past of the name of
Hon. Richard C. McCormick, of the
Pacific coast and former governor of
Arizona in connection with the vice
presidency of the United States.

The Stoneval Whisky is straight.
The Salt river has been rising today.
Tom Sherman has gone on a pros-
pecting trip.

Justice Porter leaves for Yuma to at-
tend court.

E. McClintock, editor of the Herald,
will leave tomorrow morning on a trip
to the capital.

H. Patrick has returned from his

Where The People
May Have a Hearing

The Art of Food

Phoenix Art Club, Mar. 4, 1920.
Editor, The Republican.
Dear Sir:

An article in your issue this morning
arouses my curiosity. It is stated
that a family of four can live
on meals costing 35c per day in this
city; and even goes so far as to item-
ize the costs of the various foods.

My family questions any statement
not heavily based on facts. I note they
used only one loaf per day at the pre-
vailing price of 10 cents. I have a
two year old boy who eats over half a
loaf every day. The economical fam-
ily used one quart of milk per day.
This would not allow them to use it
as a beverage. I drink a quart per
day myself. And it seems they are not
fond of eggs, either, having consumed
about five dozen for the month. My
family of three eats nearly one dozen
a day. And further, it would seem
that this thrifty family are not carni-
vorous inasmuch as they ate less than
one dime's worth of meat per day. And
now, paradoxical as it may seem, they
are not vegetarians either, having
spent \$1.25 for vegetables in a whole
month. I would like to ask how many
heads of cauliflower or how many cans
of corn or peas \$1.25 represents.

The item of fruit is almost reason-
able, \$6.50 per month. They did not
use very much butter, as the statement
shows about six pounds. Their mis-
cellaneous grocery bill was less than
50 cents per month. They were able to
get much miscellany they were able to
get with sugar around 20c a pound, and
then this man of close figuring finds
it by saying he spent \$3.69 for meals
at restaurant. But he omits a very
important detail. He neglects to say
how many meals were eaten. If he
eats where ordinary people do, his \$3.69
could only carry him a short distance.

School lunches for the month cost 40
cents per day for two children. This
is too much to swallow at one meal.
Let us pray for light on this subject
the H. C. L.

Yours truly,

A READER.

QUESTIONS AND
ANSWERS

Q. Is basketball a very old game?

A. The game was invented in 1891,
and during the past quarter of a cen-
tury has become one of the most popu-
lar in the field of sports. It was in-
vented by James Naismith, a physical
instructor, of Springfield, Massachu-
setts, at a single sitting.

Q. Where is the old U. S. S. Consti-
tution, the ship which had such a fine
record during the war of 1812?

A. This old frigate, which was bet-
ter known by its nickname, "Old Iron-
sides," is in Boston harbor at the pres-
ent time, near the spot where it was
originally built in 1797, which about 1830 it
was proposed by the secretary of the
navy to dismantle the old frigate and
sell her. This excited public indigna-
tion, which would expression in the
poem, "Old Ironsides," written by
Oliver Wendell Holmes, and saved the
ship.

Q. How did the American colonists
come to adopt the "Rattlesnake flag"?

A. This flag is said to have origi-
nated from the humorous suggestion
made by a writer in Franklin's paper,
"The Pennsylvania Gazette," that in
return for wrongs which England
forced on the colonists a cargo of rat-
tlesnakes be sent across and distrib-
uted in St. James park and other places
of pleasure. Centuries of the may-
time committee, presented to the con-
tinental congress, February 8, 1776, "an
elegant standard, such as to be used
by the commander-in-chief of the
American navy, being a well fluted
with a representation of a rattlesnake
coiled for attack."

Q. Has the United States ever coined
fifty dollar gold pieces? E. H.

A. The only gold coins that de-
nomination ever minted were those
made in 1915 for the Panama-Pacific
exposition. These were sold by the
exposition company. There were only
2,019 of them minted.

Q. Is Paderewski, the great pianist,
still premier of the new republic of
Poland? R. G.

A. He recently resigned as premier
of Poland, and will return to America
soon to resume his musical tours. It
is said that he has been impoverished
by his sacrifices for Poland.

Q. Has Robert Underwood Johnson,
the newly appointed ambassador to
Italy, sailed yet for his new post?
F. J. H.

A. He expects to sail about March 18.
He recently called at the White House
for his final instructions before leaving
for Rome.

Q. What states did not ratify the
prohibition amendment to the constitu-
tion? D. C.

A. Connecticut, New Jersey and
Rhode Island refused to ratify the
eighteenth amendment.

Q. What president was a tailor by
trade? R. K.

A. In his early life President Andrew
Johnson was a tailor. At the age of 10
he was bound out as an apprentice to
a tailor. He did not have any school-
ing and educated himself as best he
could. It was not until after he mar-
ried Eliza McCordle that he learned to
write. His wife taught him.

Q. Are there more possible straight
than flushes in poker? F. M.

A. There are 5,108 hands in which
five cards of one suit appear in 52
cards of a standard deck. There are
10,209 combinations in which five
cards in sequence of mixed suits may
appear.

Q. Is it proper to present your card

trip to the Vulture. He found a good
line from the Hassayampa to the Vul-
ture on which to lay pipes. He also
laid out Central City. (And where is
it now? Come, Mr. Patrick, come
across. Where did you lay it?)

The following is the list of the
county and territorial democratic com-
mittees in Arizona. As this is the first
organization the list will be of great
interest:

Territorial central committee: F. G.
Hughes of Tucson, chairman; W. A.
Rowe of Tipton, secretary.

Yavapai county—W. W. Hutchin-
son, chairman, and C. B. Bush, sec-
retary.

Maricopa—Thomas G. Greenhaw,
chairman, and Frank Cox, secretary.
Pinal—Judge Anderson, chairman,
and J. W. Apperson, secretary.

Apache—St. Bartholomew, chairman,
and C. A. Franklin, secretary.

Mohave county—Caldwell Wright,
chairman.

Pima county—F. G. Hughes, chair-
man, and William Zeckendorf, sec-
retary.

at the door when making social calls
or to leave it when you depart? F. J. G.

A. When calling, if you are met at
the door by a maid or butler, this per-
son will have a tray upon which you
should place your card. If you are
met by the lady of the house, you
should place your card in the silver
tray that is usually at hand in the hall
for such cards, or should this be lack-
ing, the card should be left upon the
table. It is immaterial whether you
take the card on the tray upon arrival
or departure, but the act should be
done as unobtrusively as possible.

(Any reader can get the answer to
any question by writing The Republi-
can Information Bureau, Frederic J.
Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C.
This offer applies strictly to informa-
tion on legal, medical and financial mat-
ters. It does not attempt to settle
domestic troubles, nor to undertake re-
search on any subject. Give full name
and address and enclose two cents in
stamps for return postage. Write your
questions plainly and briefly. All re-
plies are sent direct to the inquirer.)

PRISONER TO SERVE
IN MARICOPA JAIL

Despite the report of the grand
jury in which the county jail was
condemned as unsafe for federal
prisoners, J. M. Holub, assistant
United States attorney, has no ob-
jection to trusting his prisoners
there. This fact was evidenced yester-
day when Frederick Wilhelm Goebel,
sentenced to 30 days in jail for
violation of the Beer amendment,
was committed to the Maricopa
county jail.

As is customary when jail sen-
tences are pronounced, the court or-
dered that the prisoner serve in the
county jail. Through his attorney,
Thomas J. Craoff, Goebel asked
permission to serve here and the
court, in view of the criticism of the
jail, refused the matter to the assist-
ant United States attorney. Mr.
Holub stated that he had no objec-
tions.

Goebel pleaded guilty to the charge
against him. He admitted having
brought three bottles of alcohol from
Los Angeles to Globe. The govern-
ment men stated that they had pre-
viously found a still in Goebel's pos-
session, but that he claimed he used it
for the purpose of distilling water.
As he has been in jail since December
16 awaiting trial, his term was cut
to one month.

LIVED HERE, 'WORKED'
THERE, NOW IN JAIL

Holding a "job" in Tucson and main-
taining a residence in Phoenix proved
a combination which landed Frank
Ayon in jail. When Ayon was brought
into police court yesterday afternoon
to answer a charge of vagrancy he in-
sisted he had an occupation.

"What is your occupation?" asked
Acting Judge Trevillian.

"Musician."

"Where do you play?"

"Tucson."

"How long ago has it been since you
worked?"

"Twenty days. I worked in Tucson
about a week then I came back to
Phoenix. I don't work here though—
just in Tucson. I live here."

Officer Blea, who made the arrest
rolled up the defendant's sleeves and
showed to the court fresh marks of the
hypodermic needle.

"Every time this man returns from
a trip to Tucson, the well known
addicts of the city seem to get a fresh
supply of 'dope.' Although he isn't
known to work, he generally wears
sleeves and good clothes."

Ayon was sentenced to serve 20
days in jail.

THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY

The young lady across the way says
foreign exchange will right itself in
time and the English pound will soon
be worth the full 16 ounces again.

SOUTHSIDE NEWS

Horace B. Griffen, Jr., Manager Southside Department
Office, 58 West Main St., Mesa. Phone 186

Tempe Correspondent
Mrs. Delia Drellinger, Phone 298
Chandler Correspondent
Ed. Halloran
Chandler Agency
Gardner & Harmer Drug Co.
Phone 34
Tempe Agency
Laird & Dines Drug Store, Phone 22
Gilbert Agency
Gilbert Pharmacy, Phone Mesa 17R15

SAN CARLOS PROJECT
GIVEN ENDORSEMENT
BY COMMERCIAL CLUB

MESA, March 6.—Endorsement of the
San Carlos storage dam project, en-
couragement of more teams and more
being added to the force engaged in
repair work on the Consolidated canal
and the promotion of another campaign
for funds in the town yesterday af-
ternoon, furnished a busy program for
the Ways and Means committee of the
Mesa Commercial club at its luncheon
business meeting held yesterday noon.

The directors unanimously endorsed
the proposed San Carlos irrigation pro-
ject, and instructed the secretary to
forward copies of the resolution passed
favoring the dam, to the senators re-
presentative to the state and to the
chamber of commerce at Florence.

The special committee of John Cum-
mard, Paul B. Beville and E. H. Beards-
ley appointed last week shortly after
the completion of the break rendered
a report showing that at least one
hundred more teams were needed on
the job to insure its completion within
the next thirty days. C. Fred Brackett,
who has been one of the prime movers
among the local citizens in rendering
aid to the task of repairing the break,
was appointed as a fourth member on
the committee.

The finance committee in its report
showed that about \$700 a month has
been subscribed by the various citi-
zens and business houses of the town
towards the support of the Commercial
club this year. That more is needed
and can be used to good advantage was
the directors' opinion, and immediately
upon adjournment committees once
more started on a canvass of the busi-
ness district that lasted all of yester-
day afternoon. Their subscription list
last evening showed a material increase
in the amount of funds.

"Miss Paddy Whack" is the title of
the popular Irish play which the Del
S. Lawrence company of Phoenix, will
present at the Majestic theater to-
night. Miss Vilma Steck will appear
in the title role. Del S. Lawrence, him-
self, will appear as the romantic English lord.
Reserved seats will be handled today at
the Majestic box office.

Today's Film Features
Harry Casey in "The Gun Slinging
Gentleman" is a feature film that will
be presented at the Majestic theater
today. A Mack Sennett comedy, "When
Love Is Blind," is also included in the
program.

Minors Are Arrested
Two Mesa youths, decidedly under-
age, fell victims to the allurements of
the pool hall and were taken into cus-
tody by the officers while playing a
game of pool in a local house. Their
case was under advisement yesterday
and action will likely be taken on it
this morning.

Superintendent Returns